

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X  
:  
ACE PROPERTY & CASUALTY INSURANCE :  
COMPANY (f/k/a CIGNA PROPERTY & :  
CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY) as : 11 Civ. 7050 (DLC)  
successor in interest and assignee of :  
IMPERIAL CASUAL AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, : OPINION AND ORDER  
and ILLINOIS UNION INSURANCE COMPANY :  
(f/k/a GATX INSURANCE COMPANY), :  
Petitioners, :  
:  
-v- :  
:  
AXA RE, as successor to ANCIENNE :  
MUTUELLE and L'ABEILLE IGARD, :  
Respondent. :  
:  
-----X

APPEARANCES:

For petitioners:

Mark W. Stoutenburg  
Daryn E. Rush  
Thomas E. Klemm  
Gibbons, P.C.  
One Pennsylvania Plaza, 37<sup>th</sup> Fl.  
New York, NY 10119-3701

DENISE COTE, District Judge:

Petitioners ACE Property & Casualty Insurance Company and  
Illinois Union Insurance Company (collectively "ACE") have filed  
this petition for confirmation of an arbitration award pursuant  
to § 207 of the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 207.  
Respondent AXA Re ("AXA") has not opposed the petition or

otherwise appeared in this action. For the following reasons, the petition is granted.

#### BACKGROUND

The petitioners are successors and assignees of insurance companies that entered into reinsurance and retrocessional contracts (collectively "the ACE contracts") with reinsurers Ancienne Mutuelle ("Ancienne") and L'Abeille IGARD ("L'Abeille") in the 1970s. Respondent AXA, a French corporation with its principal place of business in Paris, is the successor to Ancienne and L'Abeille. The ACE contracts contain arbitration clauses. The petitioners have attached to their petition two of the ACE contracts, signed on June 10, 1976, and July 19, 1977, respectively.

At some time prior to February 2006, the petitioners sought recovery under the ACE contracts from AXA. AXA disputed its liability. On February 2, 2006, and pursuant to the arbitration clauses in the relevant ACE contracts, ACE made a demand for arbitration with AXA regarding the disputed recoveries. The arbitration did not actually occur until several years later, in 2010.

The parties arbitrated their dispute in New York on October 12-13, 2011. Both parties made written submissions and called witnesses. On October 16, the panel of two arbitrators and an

umpire issued an order finding AXA liable to ACE. On February 3, the panel issued an award in ACE's favor of \$336,733.86 plus interest. AXA has not moved to vacate, modify, or correct the October 16 order or the February 3 award (collectively "the Award").

In the instant action, the petitioners have moved for confirmation of the Award, pursuant to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards ("New York Convention"), implemented by 9 U.S.C. §§ 201-08. ACE's petition was unsealed on October 28. AXA did not file any opposition and has not appeared in this action.

#### DISCUSSION

"[D]efault judgments in confirmation/vacatur proceedings are generally inappropriate." City of New York v. Mickalis Pawn Shop, LLC, 645 F.3d 114, 136 (2d Cir. 2011) (citation omitted). Instead, a petition to confirm should be "treated as akin to a motion for summary judgment based on the movant's submissions," and where the non-movant has failed to respond, the court "may not grant the motion without first examining the moving party's submission to determine if it has met its burden of demonstrating that no material issue of fact remains for trial." D.H. Blair & Co., Inc. v. Gottdiener, 462 F.3d 95, 109-110 (2d Cir. 2006) (citation omitted).

A motion for summary judgment may not be granted unless all of the submissions taken together "show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a); see El Sayed v. Hilton Hotels Corp., 627 F.3d 931, 933 (2d Cir. 2010). The moving party bears the burden of demonstrating the absence of a material factual question, and in making this determination, the court must view all facts in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986); El Sayed, 627 F.3d at 933. When the moving party has asserted facts showing that the nonmovant's claims cannot be sustained, the opposing party must "set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial," and cannot "merely rest on the allegations or denials" contained in the pleadings. Wright v. Goord, 554 F.3d 255, 266 (2d Cir. 2009). "A party may not rely on mere speculation or conjecture as to the true nature of the facts to overcome a motion for summary judgment," as "[m]ere conclusory allegations or denials cannot by themselves create a genuine issue of material fact where none would otherwise exist." Hicks v. Baines, 593 F.3d 159, 166 (2d Cir. 2010) (citation omitted). Only disputes over material facts -- "facts that might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law" -- will properly preclude the entry of summary judgment. Anderson v.

Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986); SCR Joint Venture L.P. v. Warshawsky, 559 F.3d 133, 137 (2d Cir. 2009).

"Normally, confirmation of an arbitration award is a summary proceeding that merely makes what is already a final arbitration award a judgment of the court, and the court must grant the award unless the award is vacated, modified, or corrected." D.H. Blair & Co., 462 F.3d at 110 (citation omitted). A court's review of an arbitration award is "severely limited" so as not unduly to frustrate the goals of arbitration, namely to settle disputes efficiently and avoid long and expensive litigation. Willemijn Houdstermaatschappij, BV v. Standard Microsystems Corp., 103 F.3d 9, 12 (2d Cir.1997) (citation omitted).

"[T]he showing required to avoid summary confirmation of an arbitration award is high," D.H. Blair & Co., 462 F.3d at 110 (citation omitted), and a party moving to vacate an award bears "the heavy burden of showing that the award falls within a very narrow set of circumstances delineated by statute and case law." Wallace v. Buttar, 378 F.3d 182, 189 (2d Cir. 2004) (citation omitted). Thus, a party seeking vacatur of an arbitrator's decision "must clear a high hurdle." Stolt-Nielson S.A. v. AnimalFeeds Int'l Corp., --- U.S. ----, ----, 130 S.Ct. 1758, 1767 (2010). "The arbitrator's rationale for an award need not be explained, and the award should be confirmed if a ground for

the arbitrator's decision can be inferred from the facts of the case. Only a barely colorable justification for the outcome reached by the arbitrators is necessary to confirm the award."

D.H. Blair & Co., 462 F.3d at 110 (citation omitted).

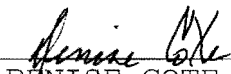
The petitioners have sufficiently supported their petition and demonstrated that there is no question of material fact. Respondent AXA has not submitted any opposition. Therefore, the petition to confirm the arbitration award is granted.

CONCLUSION

ACE's petition to confirm the arbitration award is granted. The Clerk of Court shall enter judgment for the petitioners and close the case.

SO ORDERED:

Dated: New York, New York  
January 9, 2012

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DENISE COTE  
United States District Judge